



WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY  
THOMAS M. GREEN,  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUAL, IN ADVANCE.  
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.  
MAYSVILLE, KY., NOVEMBER 25, 1868.

The members of the Thirty-Seventh Congress were elected in 1860, and, including the members from the Southern States, the Democrats had a large majority in both branches. In 1861, after the war had commenced, there were no divisions on party lines, all past partisan distinctions being extinguished in the patriotic impulse of the times. Men who had been elected as Republicans were among the most moderate Senators and Representatives, while the fiercest Radicals were those who had been elected as Democrats. In 1862, the continued aggressions of the dominant party upon the reserved rights of the States and the people, their manifold and flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, the outrages upon the liberty of the citizen perpetrated by the military with their saction and approval, and their avowed purpose to so conduct the war as to carry out the wildest schemes of abolition and centralization,—these acts alarmed all good men of moderate principles and necessarily created a division among those who were equally zealous for the maintenance of the Union of the States. In order that while the integrity of the nation was preserved the rights of local self-government in the States might be secured to the people, and the safeguards of personal liberty should not be lost sight of, it became necessary to organize a party in opposition to those measures and the principles serving as their basis which were destructive of those ends; and as the great mass of the opponents of such measures and principles were found among men who had in former years been bound together under the partisan appellation of Democrats, it was natural that the party should assume that name. Sensible men care but little by what name they are designated, so that the principles of the organization are as much commend themselves to their judgment, and the men chosen as their representatives can be trusted fairly to carry them out; and the name of Democrat was the less objectionable to Union men of conservative views because the great leader of the party, JACKSON, had thirty years previously so perfectly expressed their principles, and the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1836, DOUGLAS, had arrayed himself and his party against the schemes of disunionists.

In 1862 the Democratic candidates placed themselves on a sound Union platform. In several of the States they adopted the platform of principles laid down by the Union Democrats of Kentucky *verbatim*, and in the other States they had substantially reiterated the views expressed in that platform. Democratic candidates engaged actively in recruiting for the armies of the nation, and exceeded the Republicans in their declarations of devotion to the flag to the national integrity and to the Constitution, and there had been nothing in their previous conduct to justify any suspicion concerning their sincerity and good faith. In September of 1862, Mr. LINCOLN issued his Proclamations of emancipation, and of martial law throughout the United States. They were shocking to the moral sense of all good people who loved our system of government. Both parties pledging themselves to a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union, the Republicans could derive no advantage from their endeavor to place the Democrats in a position of hostility to measures for the suppression of the rebellion. The issue between the two parties was narrowed to an endorsement on one side and a repudiation on the other of a policy of emancipation, confiscation, centralization, and an overthrow of the right of free discussion of questions in which the people were interested, under the pretense of a military necessity which had no existence in fact. The result was that the Democrats were everywhere triumphant. The lesson taught by the elections was that while the people desired the preservation of the Union, they were not in favor of extreme measures which were at war with the Constitution. They demonstrated that they were not Radical, and that when the choice was between the two parties,—both for the Union, but one for disregarding and the other for respecting the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, they preferred the latter.

Unfortunately some of the Democrats carried into office on the tide of the popular indignation against radical aggressions did not understand or properly appreciate the verdict rendered by the people. They were conscious of hypocrisy in the declarations and pledges made while candidates for office, and made the mistake of supposing the people had voted for them under the apprehension that those declarations and pledges were deceitful shams never intended to be fulfilled. Some of them repudiated and forfeited their pledges so soon as they had received certificates of their election. A few of the most violent openly expressed sympathy with the rebellion. Others, like Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and LONG, of Ohio, were in favor of compromise, and, if the South would not compromise, then in favor of a recognition of the Confederate States in preference to carrying on the war any longer. These were not the sentiments of the great mass of the Democracy, but only of a few of their prominent men and leaders. While proclaiming such views, VALLANDIGHAM was, by an usurpation of arbitrary power illegally and unjustifiably placed under arrest, and, by sentence of a military commission, banished to the South. From sympathy with his views in relation to the war, but impelled by the wish to vindicate the rights of personal liberty, free speech and free discussion, all violated in his person, the Democrats of Ohio nominated him as their candidate for Governor. It was a fatal error. Despite their protestations to the contrary it was received by the people as an endorsement of VALLANDIGHAM's position. The disastrous effects extended to other States. The party was held responsible for the utterances of the WOODS, VALLANDIGHAMS, LONGS, MILLIGANS, and BRICK POMERAYS. As an inevitable consequence the overthrow of the Democracy in 1863 was even more complete than their victories in 1862. As one of the incidents tributary to this lamentable disaster we cannot omit to mention the attempt to organize in Kentucky, under the name of Democracy, a party whose main object was to resist every measure for

the defense of the Union and so far as possible to further the interests of the rebellion. The lesson taught by the elections of 1863 were instructive. They unmistakably told to the world, that though the majority of the people were, as they had expressed themselves in 1862, opposed to the policy of hatred and revenge, yet they were unalterably fixed in their resolution to preserve the Union; and it forced to choose between radicalism and the men who favored rebellion, or who were opposed to the war for the Union, or about whose position on this question there was the slightest doubt, they would decide in favor of the former. That was the way in which all reflecting men read the votes of the people. The practical effect, however, was to consolidate the power of radicalism and to enable it to carry out its purposes. We firmly believe that had the Democratic leaders proved faithful to their pledges, or had the party resolutely kicked aside or trampled down the men who persistently placed it in a false and fatal position, their success in 1863 would have been even more thorough than it was in the previous year. The Democratic party would have been restored to power, and much of the evil with which the country is now afflicted would have been avoided. The continuation of radical ascendancy is attributable to the follies and blunders of VALLANDIGHAM and his school of politicians.

What was wanted in 1864 was a sensible recognition of the lessons taught by the elections of the two previous years. Candidates ought to have been nominated everywhere concerning whose pronounced Unionism there could have been no cavil or misapprehension, and especially ought this to have been the case with candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. A platform ought to have been adopted non-susceptible of misconstruction by the most ingenious, and unequivocally committing the party to resist by force the attempt to dissolve the Union by force. And the men whose blunders had cost us the defeat in 1863 ought to have stood or been kept in the back ground, not only in the National Convention at Chicago, but everywhere and in all places. These were the three conditions of success, and their observance would have been made success just as sure as defeat was when they were disregarded. But these men were not able to learn wisdom by adversity, or else they preferred the success of radicalism rather than the Democrats should succeed by over-slaving themselves. Sons of Liberty were organized by MILLIGAN, BOWLES, VALLANDIGHAM, and BULLITT, and joined by many with the mistaken idea that liberty could be preserved by means of such an association, and by others with the purpose of using it to further the interests of the rebellion. To the National Convention Maryland sent HARRIS, to declaim upon the right of secession as "an old line Democratic doctrine." An organization in Kentucky calling itself Democratic, but based upon hostility to the Union, sent POWELL and others like him. Ohio sent VALLANDIGHAM, who was placed on the Committee on Resolutions. To avoid difficulty, both delegations from Kentucky were admitted. The men who ought to have remained at home crowded for the front seats in the Convention, and the Convention, feeling that their support was important, yielded to their demands in conceding the second place on the ticket to GEORGE H. PENDLETON, and incorporating into the platform a resolution which, to say the least, was ambiguous and liable to misconstruction. In accepting the nomination McCLELLAN gave to this resolution a construction that would have made it acceptable to the large class of moderate men whose aid was necessary to success, but in the midst of the canvas, VALLANDIGHAM published a letter stating that McCLELLAN had not correctly understood the resolution, and that it meant the very thing that the Radicals said it meant. From that moment the defeat, which was imminent from the time that VALLANDIGHAM, POWELL, HARRIS, and others of that ilk determined to go to the Convention and succeeded in hitching PENDLETON as a dead weight to McCLELLAN, became certain. We advocated the ticket with a conviction that had not a ghost of a chance for success, and that the blunders of some of the leaders had ensured a Radical triumph. During the campaign the Radical stock in trade consisted in ringing the changes on the Sons of Liberty, the presence of obnoxious persons in the Convention, the nomination of PENDLETON by the "peace at any price" wing of the Democracy, and the "amritice" resolution of which VALLANDIGHAM avowed the authorship; and many men who admitted McCLELLAN's patriotism and capacity, and who were opposed to Radical measures voted against him from an apprehension that despite himself his administration would be influenced and controlled by men who had been offensively conspicuous in the nominating Convention.

We have for some time been cognizant of a practice by some of the Prosecuting Attorneys of this State which requires abatement. Perhaps we are to blame for not having made this censurable practice the subject of editorial comment long before this, but because in the past we have been guilty of culpable omission of duty, is no good reason for longer silence. We will at once explain what practice we refer to. Let us suppose a case. A is a blackleg whom the Grand Jury have indicted for running a Faro Bank. There are no doubts about his guilt, the proof in the case being direct, clear and undeniable. Nor are there any mitigating circumstances, for A is the meanest sort of a gambler, not hesitating to decoy the unwary and strip the unsophisticated. He is a regular "professional," and has no other ostensible avocation. He enters into a compact, however, with the Prosecuting Attorney. The result of the bargain is that A confesses judgment, and the lowest penalty of the law is imposed. As per agreement A promptly pays the Prosecuting Attorney his fee of thirty three and a third per cent. of the fine, and the Prosecuting Attorney intercedes with the Governor, very generally successfully for the remission of a portion due to the State. Very frequently the pardon arrives before the adjournment of the Court and so soon as it does adjourn the blackleg is back again at the work which produces so much beggary, misery and crime in the land. Perhaps the Governor receives the request of the Prosecuting Attorney that he will use executive clemency in the case, as an evidence of expiating circumstances; but it is really only a p

DIGHAM and others, to Kentucky in 1866 undoubtedly by swelled the vote of DUVAL, it just as certainly drove to the Radicals in the Northern States thousands whose vote might otherwise have been given to Conservatism.

By this time it had become evident to all who had taken care to watch the indications that through the stupidity of its leaders the Democratic party as an organization had lost the public confidence; or, at least, that it could not as an organization succeed under the leadership of the men who had been most prominent in its ranks for several years. A great, energetic and bold man had succeeded in casting upon the whole party the suspicion that it was tainted with a sympathy for the rebellion, and this assured its defeat as it entered the field with these men in the lead. In 1866 there was a reaction against the Radicals occasioned by their objectionable measures and their exclusion of the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States. Many moderate Republicans and War Democrats were decidedly opposed to the Radical policy and sustained the principles avowed by the President in his issue with Congress. These men could not be brought to unite with the Democratic party, as a close corporation, under the leadership of men who had just endorsed such an organization as that in Kentucky, and without their aid the Democracy of its own strength was powerless in every Northern State. But they were not only willing, but anxious, to form a new party on the basis of the movement sought to be inaugurated at Philadelphia, which would put forward as its candidates for office gentlemen whose devotion to the Union could not be impeached, and whose records afforded evidence of their adherence to the principles of the Constitution. We believed at the time that such a party might have been and ought to have been formed, and that it would have been successful for any. But he should be more careful in his selection of his assistant when presented from giving his personal attention to the duties of Prosecutor for the Commonwealth. At the last term of the Court in Mason county he prosecuted Judge WHITTAKER to attend to some Commonwealth cases during his absence. It is rumored that the Judge played the game above described very nicely in the case of a gambler who was indicted by the grand jury. The man returned to Maysville almost immediately after the adjournment of the Court, and we learn at once re-opened the "bank."

Is it not this thing was being stopped? If? For that matter it would be repealed or modified. If the percentage of the Prosecuting Attorney is sufficient fine to impose in such cases, then let the maximum of the fine prescribed by law be reduced to that amount. But let us have no more of this trifling with the law, this collusion of Prosecuting Attorneys with public offenders, this practical connivance at the continuance of practices condemned by the law and by a virtuous public sentiment. Grand juries are empanelled for the protection of the community by the infliction of punishments; but in the way in which these matters are managed, both Grand and Petit juries are mere agencies for the Prosecuting Attorneys. Let the General Assembly look into this matter. A good idea would be to make it an indictable offense for a Prosecuting Attorney to receive any portion of a fine which he had asked, or directly or indirectly procured, to be remitted by the Governor.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries object to the trial of the Lewis county murderers, BLYTHE and KINSEY, by the United States District Court. They contend that the State Courts of Kentucky alone have jurisdiction of such cases, and that it is an usurpation of power for any department of the Federal Government to claim or exercise any jurisdiction over them. We agree with our contemporaries in this matter, but we do so only because we do not believe the Thirteenth Amendment is valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. It is invalid, in the first place because there was menace and coercion used to compel its ratification by the States, which at the time were denied their constitutional right of representation in Congress, and were held under duress by the army; and, in the second place, because there is no rightful power in two-thirds of each branch of Congress and three-fourths of the States to adopt an amendment to the Constitution which is violative of the character, spirit and nature of that instrument, and destructive of the purpose for which it was made, and then force it upon the remaining States against their protest. But if the contrary be admitted—that the amendment abolishing slavery is valid as a part of the Constitution—then there can be no question of law, or in fact that the action of the District Court of the United States in taking cognizance of this and similar cases, is legal and authorized by the Constitution. The second clause of that amendment does take from the States, and give to the Congress of the United States the control of the municipal and police affairs of the respective States so far as the negro population is concerned. It not only gives to Congress the veto power over unfriendly legislation on the part of the States, but it cedes the power of positive active legislation within the States and against the States to the extent that Congress may deem appropriate to protect the negroes in the rights which Congress may decide essential to the liberty bestowed by the first clause of the amendment—except in so far as any particular mode of exercising that power may be expressly prohibited by the Constitution itself. Once concede the constitutionality of the amendment, and we entertain no doubt of the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill so far as it provides for the transfer of the cases involving the rights of negroes from the State Courts to the United States Courts. Moreover, it is not an abuse, but an appropriate exercise of the power granted in the second clause of the amendment, that Congress should provide for securing the right of testifying to the negroes,—because, indisputably, no liberty is secure when this right so essential to its preservation is denied. In this respect the legislative superstructure of Congress is consumable in all its parts because the fundamental basis, the amendment, was faulty, never having been adopted. But concede the amendment to have been legally ratified, and to be such an amendment as two thirds of each branch of Congress and three-fourths of the States may legally adopt as a part of the Constitution binding upon all the States, and the power to adopt such legislation cannot be controverted.

When the ratification of the amendment abolishing slavery was pending in Kentucky, the institution had already been destroyed for all useful benevolent purposes, and existed only as a nuisance and as a pretext for the infliction of outrages upon our people by the satellites of Northern fanaticism. For this reason we advocated the legal recognition by the State

that the Attorney has his percentage in his pocket with little or no trouble in getting it there. The blackleg is treated throughout as if he were the victim of harsh statutes, instead of being, as he is, a vulture that preys upon society. Very likely, and perhaps the offense may be that of selling liquor without license, or carrying concealed weapons, or shooting or stabbing, or any other misdemeanor which is punishable by a fine. The result is precisely the same in all cases.

While he was on the bench, Hon. L. W. ANDREWS was very frequently annoyed by conduct of this kind on the part of GEO. M. THOMAS, late Prosecuting Attorney in this District. In one instance a hardened offender was arraigned by every grand jury that met in his county for the same offense. In every case the fellow plead guilty, a small fine was imposed, Mr. THOMAS was paid his fee, the Governor remitted the balance, and the man went back to the same illegal courses. At length Judge ANDREWS insisted that a jury should assess the fine, and took measures to prevent the Governor from exercising his pardoning power, and at the next Court there was no complaint against that party. It is said that Mr. THOMAS carried this sort of business a little further than was done by any of his predecessors in this District. We have not yet heard a complaint of GEO. T. HALBERT, and we hope that there will be no necessity for any. But he should be more careful in his selection of his assistant when presented from giving his personal attention to the duties of Prosecutor for the Commonwealth. At the last term of the Court in Mason county he prosecuted Judge WHITTAKER to attend to some Commonwealth cases during his absence. It is rumored that the Judge played the game above described very nicely in the case of a gambler who was indicted by the grand jury. The man returned to Maysville almost immediately after the adjournment of the Court, and we learn at once re-opened the "bank."

THADDEUS STEVENS' executors find, it is said, that his entire property, after paying off his debts, will net from \$65,000 to \$75,000. This is quite a modest little sum, considering the length and elaboration of his "last will and testament." Everybody will remember the hypothetical bequests, "in case the remainder should mount to" such and such figures—with all these the executors will have, apparently, very easy work. There were, we should estimate, about ten thousand editorial articles written and read in the United States on "Mr. STEVENS' Will," and a good many in England—one notably elaborated one in the London *News*. The game seems, was hardly worth the candle.

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General GRANT refuses to meet Secretaries RANDALL, McCULLOCH, and WELLES at a proposed dinner party of Attorney EVANS'. We believe these are the gentlemen on whose evidence General GRANT was convicted of treachery to the President and of meanness in denying the President's version of their conversation. Few men in his situation would care to meet them.

**MARRIED.**

COLLINS-GATES—On Wednesday, November 21, 1868, in the parlor of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Collins, formerly of this city, to Miss Hattie Gates, of Covington, KY.

W. L. LILLIGAN-PUGH—At the residence of the bride's father, November 17, by Wm. W. Hall, Mr. N. Wallingford and Miss Molrie R. Pugh. All of Covington.

POWER-JONES—At the residence of the bride's father, November 17, by Wm. W. Hall, Mr. A. W. Power, of Illinois, to Miss Lizzie S. Jones.

KERANS-VANDEN—At the residence of the bride's parents, November 12, 1863, by Eliza H. Taylor, Mr. Blair C. Kerans to Miss Maddie Vandenhoeck, of this city.

HARVEY-BRADLEY—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder J. H. Wallingford, James P. Harvey to Miss Madeline A. Bradley.

BECKETT-BECKETT—At 27, the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. D. G. Demarest, Livingston, N. Y.

COX—BROWN—On the 1st inst., by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. H. Cox, to Miss Rebecca Ann Cox.

WOOD-SLICER—At Pleasant Valley Hills, Nicholasville, KY., November 12, 1868, by Rev. Henry C. Slicer, Mr. John S. Hedges of this city, and Miss Lucretia C. Slicer of Nicholasville.

SOWARD-FULTON—In Boone county, on the 12th November, 1868, to the residence of the bride's father, Mr. T. P. Soward, Richard Soward and Miss Eva Fultons.

HOWELL-GATE—At the residence of Robert G. Howell, the 10th inst., by Rev. D. C. Cooper, of Montgomery, ALA., to Miss Kate G. Howell.

DAWSON-BROWN—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Dawson, KY., November 12, 1868, by Rev. D. C. Cooper, of Montgomery, ALA., to Miss Mary Brown.

WILLIAMS-BROWN—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Williams, KY., November 12, 1868, by Rev. D. C. Cooper, of Montgomery, ALA., to Miss Mary Brown.

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GOOD NIGHT.  
O, sweet, my love, the hour is late;  
The moon goes down in silver state;  
As I sit here, I'm still, and still,  
Though far from thee my lips repeat,  
In whispers low, good night, my sweet.  
The house is still, but o'er the gloom  
Of silent hours, the moon doth sit,  
I leave the room, and strolled round,  
And only hear the moaning breeze  
Move softly in the leafy trees.  
Somewhere beneath these gracious skies  
My heart's a-dreaming, and with it  
With slumber comes in her eyes,  
To seek her, happy wind so free,  
And seek her, fond heart bound for me.  
Across the dome of silent air,  
On tideless waves, my whisper'd prayer;  
To where the sleep, my whispered prayer;  
The day has brout the nig' of storm,  
God keep thee, little dove, till dawn.  
While life is dear, and love is beat,  
And young men's hearts drop down the West,  
My heart's a-torn, the stars shall weep,  
Beneath the sun, the stars shall weep.  
Good night, my love, though none may hear.

#### NEWS ITEMS.

The journeymen piano makers of New York held a mass meeting Wednesday night in reference to a resolution passed by the manufacturers, that no member of a trades-union will be employed. A resolution was adopted by the meeting that the strike should be large will remain on strike until the above obnoxious resolution is repealed, and until an advance of ten per cent. on the present rate of wages is paid. In consequence of this action, about 700 journeymen piano makers are on a strike. Six firms have repudiated the resolution and pay the advance: the hands in these shops are, therefore, at work.

It is understood that the President now declines to nominate an officer for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. However, in his retirement. The reason given for this is the certainty that Congress at its next session, will make a considerable reduction in the army, and as the President favors the proposed reduction, it is more probable that the vacancy will not be filled.

The Paris *Press* has made the discovery that Victory Hugo is a Spanish Viscount, that title having been conferred on his father by King Joseph. Though he was a peer of France under Louis Philippe, and now appears as a Spanish Viscount, Hugo has always called himself by his own name, without any handle to it.

The official rolls of Rhode Island for President is as follows: Grant, 12,933; Seymour, 5,548. The total is 29,541, which is smaller by 534 than that of 1864, which was 22,075. The Republican loss is 550, and the Democratic 934. The Republican majority this year is 6,482; that of Mr. Lincoln in 1864 was 5,911.

It is stated that General Gen. McClellan has just been notified by the executors of the will of the millionaire Stevens, of Hoboken, that he is to receive a salary of \$10,000 per year from the estate, in payment for his services in superintending the completion of the well-known Stevens battery.

**Men who are Missed after Death.**

It was the exception for people to be missed after their death. Such was the case with only one in a thousand. The events of empires had passed away, and many of the greatest of them were forgotten. Many people were missed because of their wealth. Many were missed because they were troublesome. It was a sad thing for people to go through life without knowing what was happening. It was a sad thing for people to die and be gladly missed, to cause people to be thankful that she, the busy-body and grumbler, had gone. Many people were missed because of their health. The average of men who have strength to do much work, who do it, are not so much missed as those whose goodness of heart made everybody glad—whose richness of humor and goodness of perfume pleased by their diffused light. There were some like roses, ever budding and ever sending forth their gentle perfume. Such, although they might have been very active, yet were always good, always delighting in gentle deeds of love, were the greatest missed. Not those whose names were printed in newspapers, alone were the greatest benefactors of their fellow-mortals. Out of low places, out of the ranks of the poor, always from the affluent and cordially beneficent. That is true beneficence which, when it is gone, is missed by whole neighborhoods. The rich man in Wall-street may be admired for his wealth, but let him die and his name is of no more consequence than his leather purse thrown out to be picked by the next who desires to use it. Who cared for the death of the rich man, when he was worth a million of dollars when he died? Who, his heirs would miss him, and think God. There were many of the young growing more ungenerous, more suspicious of generosity every year. If a man was the possessor of the whole treasures of the world, what would they matter to him; he could not purchase character with them. There were men who might be esteemed as the carriers of their load in their pockets, instead of in their hearts, and yet were missed. Such men might die and not be missed. There was another class of rich men, who were not missed—those who left behind them their beneficence in organized shape, in colleges, and libraries, and academies of the young. Such men were not missed. There was another class of rich men in bold contrast with the last named, who seemed to live in the devil—spreading pollution and corruption, and their names were not missed. Then there were the public men, the leaders of opinion in their town, counties, States and in the nation. The great trouble was that our public men thought too little of moral worth. It was the duty of the people to live so as to be missed, not to fly like a shuttle without thread. They should ask themselves whether, if they die, they should be missed at home, in society, in the country, anywhere. If they were to be missed, then, they should begin inwardly cultivating purity, love, goodness.

**Falloring.**

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS!**

LOUIS STINE. JERRY F. YOUNG.

**MERCHANT TAILORS**

AND

**GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHERS,**

No. 43 East Second street.

One door west of White & Hunt's Cigar Store.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Recently inform the public that they have just received a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising everything pertaining to the wants of the winter months, prepared to dispose of at the lowest rate for cash. They solicit a call from their friends, and pledge their best efforts to give satisfaction.

STINE & YOUNG.

**Hats.**

**MERCHANTS' HOTEL,**

(Formerly Dennis House,

C. GALLEHER, C. NELSON, T. A. MATTHEWS

Late Masonic, Late Mr. Sterling, Maysville, Ky.

GALLEHER, NELSON & Co.,

PROPRIETORS,

Fifth street, near Main

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

This house having been thoroughly repaired, renovated and newly furnished, is now open.

**Carpentering.**

**CARPENTER'S NOTICE.**

I have re-established myself at my old stand

On Third st., opposite Parade Factory

where I will be pleased to see all my old customers

and as many new ones as may desire good work done to have now, and will continue to keep on hand

**DOORS,**

**BLINDS,**

**BASH,**

**DRESSED FLOORING**

**LATHS,**

**MOLDINGS,**

and all articles belonging to my branch of business.

June 1865. T. D. DIMITT.

FOR FANCY JOB PRINTING

CALL AT THE EAGLE!!

**Stoves and Tinware.**

**NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE**

**HUGH POWER,**

(Successor to Power & Spalding.)

**SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE,**

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers, including, in addition to the latest improvements, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.

These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, are made in the best workman-like style, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

**HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES**

Have been selected with great care, and for variety, richness of color and fitness of finish, cannot be surpassed.

He also has a fine assortment of fancy Japanned tables, toilet sets, brass kettles, cream freezers, &c.

I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

**TIN WARE,**

And am prepared to offer to the trade such inducements as will not fail to be satisfactory. Particular attention paid to

Hoofing.

Shooping, and

General Job work.

All work done by me warrant to give satisfaction.

THE highest price paid for old copper, brass and iron.

**HUGH POWER.**

set 12.

**N. COOPER,**

No. 21 & 22 SECOND STREET, Opposite Court

I have determined to sell out my large stock of

**COOKING STOVES**

**TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,**

**FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS,**

**Water Coolers, Cream Freezers, &c.**

At Prices barely to **COVER COST.**

Now is the time to buy **CHEAPER** than ever **before** was paid in this market.

**Hardware.**

**TO MERCHANTS.**

**BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,**

(Direct from the Factories.)

We have just been receiving the

**LARGEST STOCK**

of Boots, Shoes and Hats, ever before in this market. All our goods are from the **VERY BEST NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES.**

Coburn & Clapp's best Boots.

Allen & Farn's Boots & Shoes.

Brown & Farn's Boots & Shoes.

Loring's Boots and Brogans.

W. J. White's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.

Frances Dana's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.

Eliza Hart & Co.'s celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.

Kimball's celebrated Women's and Misses' Shoes.

All sizes & all brands of cap, kid and morocco shoes.

**Hats.**

Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fox, Brush, and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, made to order.

**OWENS & BARKLEY.**

TERMS CASH

TO MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS.

**HARDWARE,**

**CUTLERY,**

**SADDLERY,**

**DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHOT GUNS,**

**AMMUNITION,** (all kinds)

**Rifles and Pistols.**

(Successors to January & Howe.)

**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

**LIQUOR DEALERS,**

**Forwarding & Commission Merchants,**

—AND DEALERS IN—

**Wool, Feathers, Bacon & Produce Generally**

S. E. corner Second & Sutton Sts.,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Terms Cash!

WE COME TO STAY!

We Stay to do the Business.

ALBERT & LILLESTON.

NO. 29 EAST SECOND STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving a fresh supply of everything

in a first class China Store, and are determined to

UNDERSELL

LOWEST,

Both at Wholesale and Retail. Give us a call and

AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

NO. 30 EAST SECOND STREET.

G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY'S,

MAYSVILLE, KY. April 19, 1865.

FIRE-PROOF Paint.

THOMAS, HARRIS & CO'S.

Protectoite

FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

We are prepared to supply the public with the

most durable and best paint that is now in use.

House, Railroad Cars, Steamboats, and all other

structures, &c., & also for ships, &c.

Commissioners, who will manage the enterprise, are to be found in the place, and the integrity and responsibility are on us in the preparation of the paint.

It is respectfully solicited that the parties

desiring to purchase paint, will call on us.

W. L. PEARCE.

LIQUOR DEALERS,

FOR SALE,

P. B. VANDEN & CO.

Cor. Third & Market Street.

Accord & Wm. & S. Wood.

PRESTON, WOOD, & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

GRAIN.

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

No. 15 Market St.,

MAYSVILLE, — KENTUCKY.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE  
MAYSVILLE, KY. NOVEMBER 23, 1862

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

**A Correction.**—Anxued we publish a card for Rev. Mr. Spillman. We gathered our information from a member of Mr. Spillman's Church. We unite with him in the wish that there may never by any litigation between the two divisions of the Presbyterian Church in this city. The title under which the Presbyterian Church in Maysville is held is entirely different from that of the Walnut Street Church in Louisville, and is not offended by the decision in that case.

For the Maysville Eagle.

Mr. Editor:—I observe in the EAGLE a statement that the Kentucky Synod division of the Presbyterian Church in this city have abandoned the idea of building a church in the lower part of the city. It is further stated that the recent division of the Walnut Street Church case in the District Court influenced them in this determination.

I know not upon whose authority this statement was made, but it took me by surprise, both as to the fact stated and the reason assigned.

In the first place, the idea of building has not been abandoned. The season was so far advanced that we could get ready to commence the work that the house could not be finished for use this winter, and therefore by common consent it was deemed best to postpone it until spring.

In the second place, we wholly disavow any such uncharitable suspicion of our Assembly brethren, as is implied in the statement referred to. It implies that we expect them, if they find they can do so, to take advantage of the principles asserted by the District Court in the Walnut Street case, to claim the whole of the church property here and turn us out of doors; whereas we expect no such thing. We have given our Assembly brethren credit for sharing with us a strong desire and firm determination to settle our property matters amicably and without litigation. When the Court of Appeals decided the Walnut Street case in favor of the Synod Church, we felt no disposition to take advantage of the success, to enlarge our claim, but made to our Assembly brethren a definite offer to divide equally. We have no information of any disposition on their part to claim any thing more on account of the recent District Court decision, and we are not willing that a statement implying such a suspicion on our part should go before the community without correction. For the sake of the prosperity and usefulness of both churches, and the honor of religion, I trust we shall have no legal controversy about our property. And we hope our Assembly brethren may soon see their way clear to reply definitely to our proposition for compromise, made several months ago.

J. E. SPILLMAN.

Another Change.—Scarcely had we recovered from our surprise at the consolidation of the Louisville Courier and Journal, ere the announcement was made of another change in the press of that city. Messrs. Harvey & Hughes have disposed of the Louisville Democrat, which will hereafter be conducted under the auspices of Messrs. Hatcher & Perrin. We greatly regret to lose from the editorial fraternity our friend William Wallace Harvey, who for many years has been one of the ablest of the editorial staff of the Democrat, and since the death of his lamented father its principal editor. United in him were many of the highest and best qualities of the public journalist, and his vigorous blows against error never failed to make their mark and compel his antagonists to wince under their logic. Since the Harneys have left the Democrat can never be to us the same old familiar friend, but we wish its new proprietors the most perfect success in their enterprise.

How often do you hear the complaint from mother and father that their son or daughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that they are growing thin and feeble; and that they have no life or energy left. That they are low-spirited, and perfectly incapacitated to participate in any pleasures, or perform any mental or physical duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I do for them? or, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try Plantain on Bittern, moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German cologne, and sold at half the price.

The Fall.—The weather this fall has been very favorable for sowing winter wheat, but we regret to say that advantage has not been taken of it for this purpose. The farmers of this section have become so disgusted with the repeated failures of this crop that they have turned their attention to other cereals. A great deal of ground has been sown in rye, but very little in wheat. The probability is that those who have sown wheat this fall will reap abundant harvests next summer. We are not satisfied that the reported failures have demonstrated that this is not an excellent wheat growing region.

Fire.—About 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning the flames were issuing from a frame house on the hillside of Third street and the Lexington pike. The fire companies hurried out, but an unfortunately the nearest cistern was at Plaster's coal yard, a considerable distance from the fire. The house was almost entirely consumed, but by great exertion the surrounding property was saved. The house belonged to Messrs. January & Wood, and was occupied by some of the employees in their cotton factory. The engines bursted eleven sections, of hose in forcing water up the hill.

**Murder at Prestonsburg**—We learn from Deputy U. S. Marshal, A. J. Harrington, that two murders were recently perpetrated at Prestonsburg. A constable, named Moore, had a debt to collect against a man named Huff. The latter used rough language to Moore, who drew a pistol and killed him instantly. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail. A few nights after the murder the son of Huff called Moore to the jail and shot him, inflicting a mortal wound.

**Distillery Sold.**—Messrs. Stockwell & Co., of Flemingsburg, sold their distillery on Friday to Chas. Nelson, the popular host of the Merchant's Hotel, in Cincinnati. The price to be paid is ten thousand gallons of whisky at \$1 per gallon. Mr. Nelson has secured the services of a competent distiller and will commence work immediately. His still is of the Dayton patent.

**Personal.**—We had the pleasure of a call from Charles Nelson, mine host of the Merchant's Hotel on yesterday. His numerous friends in central and eastern Kentucky will be glad to learn that he is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, and in his person shows the advantage of living at the best hotel in Cincinnati.

Show—On Thursday night the snow commenced falling, continuing with intermissions all day Friday. It melted almost as fast as it touched the ground, but this morning Saturday, the house tops and hills are covered to the depth of an inch. This is an end to the delightful fall weather.

**Hogs.**—Large droves of hogs for Long, Hord & Co. arrive in this city daily. On Friday they received a lot of 350 averaging 260 pounds, for which they paid 75 cents per pound. This is higher than 75 in Cincinnati.

You Lotion has cured me of tetter (or salrheum) on my hands of thirty years standing," writes Joseph Kistler, of Danville, Ind., who has been using Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion.

CLOVER MEN'S WIVES.

As a general rule, clever men marry badly. In one sense this is equivalent to saying that all men marry badly; for there is no man who does not believe himself to be clever. We speak just now, however, of men who are acknowledged by the public, or even by their friends and acquaintances, to be men of exceptional faculty, of great attainments, or of distinguished social powers. The rarest thing in life is to find a married couple possessing the same marked characteristics, unless, indeed, they are bound together by a common love. We seldom find a husband and wife who are both of them equally celebrated for their winning address, or their conversational ability, or their acquaintance with Auguste Comte, or their facility in verse-writing or private theatricals. Still more seldom do we find a man who is possessed of brilliant intellectual faculties married to a woman who comes near his level. We do not speak of literary men exclusively, although their marital misfortunes too often make up the bulk of their biographies. The general experience of any man who mixes freely with various classes of people, and keeps his eyes open the while, is that a clever man is almost sure to have a dull wife. Further, if the man has exceptionally fastidious tastes, the woman is frequently marked out by the vulgarity of her dress, or manners, or conversation.

Clever men marry badly, because they think they can fit a stupid woman into society by their own intellectual vigor. They consider their own brains for two. Of course, no man actually goes into marriage for the purpose of trying such an experiment, but the consciousness of having such a power is a predisposing cause toward the result. Nor does it necessarily argue vanity on the part of a clever man that he should be aware of his own intellectual value. The chances are, that in judicial faculty he is no greater fool than his neighbors; and if they can recognize the exceptional power of his mind, it is likely that he himself will remain ignorant of it? Nothing can be more absurd than the popular notion that when a man's brilliant qualities are the talk of his social circle, or of his country, he himself would exhibit an idiotic ignorance of them and gain credit for his modesty. Doubtless there are many men who are professedly conscious of the possession of all sorts of brilliant qualities and faculties which are quite invisible to their friends and neighbors; but at present we are not talking of noncompos.

The clever man does not marry a stupid woman out of an illogical preference for stupidity. But he is looking out for a wife he arrogates to himself a certain liberty of choice which men of smaller parts would scarcely dare to assume. A man who stands five feet six, has red hair, an upturned nose, an irascible temper, and no taste to speak of, is generally blessed by Providence with some dim desire of marrying a wife who will lend to his household the charms of grace and amiability which he could never give it. He wishes to stand well with his friends; he wishes to be a desirable addition to their dinner-tables; and doubtless is anxious that he should be able to ask them to his own house without regarding their coming as too great a favor. "If I could only get a wife who would do all this for me!" he sighs. Naturally he takes every precaution, in choosing his mate, that she shall possess these compensating qualities. It would be absurd to say that this man sacrificed his freedom of choice on the altar of society. Society does not care a rush when he, or anybody else, marries. But the attitude of society toward the lady after he is married, is very important to him; and it is for his own comfort, that he marries a woman whom society is likely to admire and love. As far as possible, he collects on reservations as far as possible from the white settlements and lines of travel, and he maintained by the United States until they can provide for themselves. Other provisions were made, all of which were wise and judicious. Councilbluff was held by the Peace Commissioners with all, or nearly all, of the tribes. Formal written treaties were made, and nearly all confirmed by the Senate; but for some reason Congress did not take action on the chief proposition of the Commission, which related to setting apart reservations, and providing a government for the Indians. People had said this was the cause of the failure in securing a lasting peace, but it is always difficult to learn the cause of war on the part of Indians, as they never give notice before hand of hostile intentions.

The General gives, as nearly as he can learn, the reason for the war. In General Sherman's Department the Indians charge the Government with not keeping faith; that their game had been driven away by building the Powder River Road and the Union Pacific Railroad. The Commissioners consented, and recommend that the construction of the former be discontinued. It was, however, August, before the posts could be withdrawn, and the Indians followed up the parties having the stores in charge, and made raids upon them. They thought the action of the Government was inspired by fear, and they so informed other tribes, urging them to become hostile and they would drive the troops out of other posts, and force the abandonment of the Sunbury Hill line, which runs through the Sioux Hill line, which runs through the Black Hills, and the mountains of the Rocky Mountains should fall to the Sioux. He is blinded in the blaze of her beauty, and all his faculties are hebetized, like those of a bat in the sun-shine. She orders him to marry her—in her estimation, if not in words; and commando sits so naturally on her, that marry her he does. But beauty in this brilliant type falls to the lot of very few. If Cleopatra were in the common social economy of the world would be more disorganized than it is. Good looks are the very utmost that the women we meet every day can possibly pretend to; and even these must generally fail to be less than a thing of course, than a matter of opinion. We confess ourselves not a loss to know whether women are elaborately hypocritical, or simply partial, in their implied profession of faith as to their own good looks. There is no doubt that a woman is equal to sustained and carefully-studied acting, to which the most cold-blooded and calculating of men never rise; and we know that the acting, which is carried from broad features into minute details, must in time become a second nature. But certain it is that there are women with an air and style about them who can carry the off so naturally as to make you doubt, in spite of yourself, whether they are not really beautiful. And there are others not only hopelessly plain, but who have some especial feature warped into a grotesque monstrosity, who yet brason it out in all the flaunting fashions of the day, until you would swear that they sincerely believed their full face to be at least as attractive as the back of the r bonnets. We are inclined to be charitable, and to ascribe this apparently deep-seated aversion of their attractiveness, not to deliberate hypocrisy, but to a law of their nature. Nature is benevolent in her operations, and she may offer a soothsaying balm for application, even when she has inflicted

Before turning to look at the manner in which society compels itself toward clever men's wives, one other reason may be advanced why clever men, as a rule, marry stupid women. Two of a trade never agree, says the proverb. The young printer, who dreams of securing to himself a mate a beautiful creature filled with the same idealism as himself, with a divine passion for color, and a keen enjoyment of natural group-form, would soon be driven out of his senses, if he were to be constantly beside a woman, who would criticize his unfinished work, gibble among his color-tubes, and talk, ad nauseam, of pictures, and of nothing but pictures.

There is no man living, proof against the weakness of delighting to overbear his wife with the esoteric mysteries of his profession. Whether he be a lawyer, or an artist, or an author, he loves to crush her with results, of the methods of which she knows nothing. Every husband is more or less a mystery-man to his wife. He delights to astonish her by his prowess; but that is possible if she know the process by which he has arrived at his professional skill? It is true that in some professions—notably the musical and theatrical professions—intermarriages are common; but then the object of marriage may be said to be as much professional as domestic. When the leading tenor marries the chief contralto of an operatic company, the chances are that the match has not been suggested so much by the possible spiritual communion of two souls hungering after melody, as by the possible advantages to be reaped in the matter of engagements. Men do not like women to know too much of their business or profession—that is to say, they do not desire that their wives should become acquainted with the technical details of their work. So a man who is a brilliant talker does not marry a woman whose tongue goes perpetually; the domestic result would be hideous. Nor does a writer marry a woman who paints. And the exceptionally brilliant and pronounced man, called upon to choose between a brilliant intellectual woman, who will contest the points of conversational superiority with him in society, and a quiet, modest, unassuming, not to say dull, woman, will almost invariably choose the latter. And out of willfulness, sometimes, he woos and marries a vulgar woman, who has scarcely the prudence to be quiet.

**Our Indian Troubles—General Sherman's Report Thereon.**

WASHINGTON, November 23.—General Sherman's report of affairs in the Military Division of the Missouri has just been received at the War Department, together with prior to it, the Chivington massacre of 1863, and at the Chivington massacre of 1864, believe that the whites are always in the wrong, and that the Indians have been forced to resort to war in self defense by actual want, or by reason of their selfishness. I am more convinced than ever that this is not the case in the present instance, and I hope I have made it certain. I further believe that the only hope of saving any part of these Indians from utter annihilation is by a fair and prompt execution of the scheme suggested by the Peace Commission, which can at once be done by Congress with the concurrence of the Indians themselves. Even then, it will require much patience and hard labor on the part of the officers who execute the plan, which I do not wish to assume myself or impose on other army officers; but it is certain that the only hope to find any end of this eternal Indian war is in the transfer of the entire business to the War Department, and for Congress to enact the laws and provide the necessary money at least a year before it is required to be expended.

General Sherman says that these reports show that while the country generally has been at peace, the people on the plains and the troops of his command have been constantly at war. He says he has studied to find some lasting remedy for this war, but without success. Our people will settle on the frontier, and travel without precaution, and run after wild reports of gold discoveries, and thus come in contact with hostile savages.

Surveys of public lands continue to be ex-

tended, and patents granted occupants to build railroads, and establish mail-routes, as though all was peaceful. Over all these matters the military authorities have no control, yet they are called upon for protection, and subjected to all the kicks and cuffs, without the privilege of advising or being consulted. So long as these things continue, the military forces on the frontier can not be reduced.

He had been directed by the President to subordinate the acts of all the troops to whatever plan the Peace Commission might adopt.

I propose to continue, as now, to have General Terry and Avera protect the Missouri River traffic, and the Union Pacific Road, with zealous care, and so gather in all wandering bands of Sioux to the reservation north of Nebraska. General W. S. Harney is prepared to feed and protect them to the extent of the means subject to my control, to destroy or punish the hostile Indians of his Department, till they of their own volition will go to Fort Cobb and remain there on the reservation assigned them, under the care of General W. B. Hazen, who is also prepared, to a limited extent, to provide for their necessities. This double process of peace within their reservations, and war without, must soon bring this matter to some conclusion.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

October the Secretary of War authorized the acceptance of one mounted regiment of Kansas volunteers for six months General Sherman expected to get these in the field in November, and also expects during the coming winter, to so punish these hostile Indians that they will not again restore war. General Sherman believes he will meet with all the success expected.

It is idle for us longer to attempt to occupy the plains in common with these Indians, for the country is not susceptible of close settlement with farms, like Missouri and Iowa, and is solely adapted for grazing.

All our people there are necessarily scattered, and have more or less cattle and horses, which tempt the Indian hunting, and it may be starving, for the want of his accustomed game, and he will starve rather than starve And so, he will not hesitate to kill. Therefore, a joint occupation of that district of the country by these two classes of people, with such opposing interests, is a simple impossibility, and the Indians must yield.

The Peace Commission has assigned them a reservation, which if held for fifty years, will make their descendants rich; and, in the meantime, they are promised food while they are learning to cultivate the earth, and to rear tame stock. To labor with their own hands, or even to remain in one place, conflicts with all the hereditary pride of the Indian, and the proper means must be used to accomplish this result.

It was for this reason that the Peace Commission, at its Chicago session in October, after the events before described had occurred and were known to them, was forced to the conclusion that the management of Indian affairs should be transferred back to the War Department, where it belonged prior to 1849. That department of our Government is the only one that can use force without circumspection now necessary, and no other department of the Government can act with promptness and vigor enough to give any hope that the plan and purpose of the Peace Commission will be carried out. Even then there is doubt whether the Indians themselves will make the necessary personal efforts to succeed, and I know that they will at last fall back upon our hands a mere mass of helpless paupers.

Even fully aware that many of our good people, far removed from contact with these Indians, and dwelling with the painful interest on the past events, such as are described to have occurred in Minnesota, in 1863, and at the Chivington massacre of 1864, believe that the whites are always in the wrong, and that the Indians have been forced to resort to war in self defense by actual want, or by reason of their selfishness. I am more convinced than ever that this is not the case in the present instance, and I hope I have made it certain. I further believe that the only hope to find any end of this eternal Indian war is in the transfer of the entire business to the War Department, and for Congress to enact the laws and provide the necessary money at least a year before it is required to be expended.

The Marchioness of Hastings is rather better off than she was with her husband alive, as she has a large dowry, is only twenty-six years old, and can mourn luxuriously until she sees fit to marry again.

The Bishop of Neutra, in Hungary, has a very interesting quarrel with a wealthy Jew, who owns a large estate in his diocese, and, as proprietor of the estate, has the right to choose the priest of the church in the village attached to the estate. He insists on availing himself of his right, against which the Bishop protests. The Government has been appealed to decide the quarrel.

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